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**AP World History: Unit 3 Exam**

**Flashback: Units 1 & 2 Information:**

1. The ultimate source of wealth and power in any agricultural society is
   1. Gold.
   2. Copper.
   3. Land.
   4. The accumulation of weapons.
2. The development of agriculture led to an increase in population because
   1. Farming was much less labor intensive than hunting and gathering
   2. The stable food source allowed for more permanent homes and larger families
   3. Farming provided a healthier diet that hunting and gathering
   4. Hunting and gathering was an extremely dangerous lifestyle
3. Egypt benefited from its geographic location because
   1. It was located at the crossroads of key trade routes.
   2. It emerged along key migration routes and was thus exposed to diverse ideas and peoples.
   3. Isolated by desert, it was spared major invasions.
   4. Its vast resources prevented it from ever having to engage in long-distance trade.
4. The Chinese system of Mandate of Heaven refers to
   1. The power granted to the ruler form the heavens
   2. The emperor’s obligation to give laws to his people
   3. The never ending power of the emperor
   4. The belief in many gods
5. In China, the development of civil service examinations and a belief in filial piety reflect the influence of

A. Socrates

B. Confucianism

C. Plato

D. Buddhism

1. Social order was regulated in India through
   1. Heavy reliance on the teachings of the Brahmins who taught that all humans were equal.
   2. Stories called Upanishads that taught children how to behave.
   3. A social hierarchy made up of a series of Castes and sub-castes.
   4. Strict religious teachings.
2. Which statement most likely represents the view of a citizen of ancient Athens visiting Sparta?
3. “The government and society in Sparta are so strict. The people have little voice in government.”
4. “I feel as though I have never left home. Everything here is the same as it is in Athens.”
5. “This society allows for more freedom of expression than I have ever experienced in Athens.”
6. “I have never heard of a society like Sparta that believes in only one God.”

8. The leader of Muslim society is known as the:

1. Priest.
2. Caliph.
3. Lord.
4. Emperor.
5. Allah.

9. The division between Sunni-Shiite Muslims occurred because of

1. A difference in fundamental religious teachings.
2. The need for fair division of funds by the Muslim leaders between both groups.
3. The death of Muhammad and argument over secession.
4. The ongoing feud between Jews and Muslims.
5. Belief in the Old Testament of the Bible.

10. During the Middle ages, feudalism dominated all forms of life by doing all of the following EXCEPT:

a. providing protection for the lower members of society.

b. allowing marriages to be determined or approved by the king.

c. ensuring that serfs remained on the land that they were required to work.

d. making the fief the center part of life, in that people lived, worked on, and protected it.

e. allowing knights to leave the fief only when they were needed to provide protection.

11. The religious domination that emerged to dominate Medieval Europe was

a. Catholicism

b. Judaism

c. Islam

d. Buddhism

e. Monotheism

12. What health-related crisis gravely affected China, the Middle East, and Europe during the fourteenth century?

1. The spread of the bubonic plague
2. Crop blights that killed wheat and rice
3. The outbreak of Spanish flu
4. The global cooling known as the “little ice age”
5. An early form of the ebola virus

13. The major result of the Crusades was the

a. conversion of eastern Europe to Roman Catholicism

b. establishment of a cultural and economic contact between western Europe and the Middle East

c. conquest of the Holy Land and Jerusalem

d. destruction of the European nobility and military class

e. creation of a new Holy Roman Empire ruling many Mediterranean lands.

14. The Silk Road flourished under Mongol rule because

a. unlike the Muslims, who looked down on merchants, the Mongols encouraged trade.

b. the Mongols controlled all parts of the Silk Road, which allowed for relatively easy trade.

c. the Turks hired Mongol armies to protect the Silk Roads.

d. the Silk Road came into existence only during the period of Mongol rule

e. Timur destroyed the Silk Road as part of his conquest, so the only time it could flourish was under the Mongols.

**Unit 3 Material:**

15. All of the following were a major innovation that improved exploration except:

a. Astrolabe

b. Traverse Board

c. Caravel Sail/Ships

d. Magnetic Compass

e. Thermometer

16. Which of the following describes a difference in Spanish and French colonization in the New World?

a. The French sailed from Europe while the Spanish sailed from the Indies

b. The Spanish traded gold while the French traded ivory.

c. The French established permanent colonies while the Spanish intended to leave for Spain.

d. The Spanish traded in beaver pelts while the French traded gold.

e. The Spanish improved relationships with Native Americans while the French did not.

17. Which of the following best describes Christopher Columbus?

a. an Italian navigator who sailed under the French flag and landed in the Americas.

b. a Spanish navigator who sailed to the Indies and mistakenly named the Natives “Indians”

c. an Italian navigator who was funded by the Spanish flag and landed in the New World

d. a French explorer who landed in Plymouth, Massachusetts

e. a British navigator who landed in the New World

18. Which of the following provides the most accurate description of the Columbian Exchange?

a. European food to the Western Hemisphere; Western Hemisphere disease to Europe; African population to Europe

b. African livestock to the Western Hemisphere; European technology to Africa; Western Hemisphere food to Europe

c. Western Hemisphere technology to Africa; African food to Europe; European population to the New World

d. European technology to Africa; Western Hemisphere population to Africa; African food to the Western Hemisphere

e. African population to the Western Hemisphere; Western Hemisphere food to Europe and Africa; African and European diseases to the Western Hemisphere

19. What is an example of the changes brought about by the Columbian Exchange?

a. the importation of coffee to Africa by South America

b. the European encounter with the horse in plains of North America

c. the extraction of silver from Brazil by the Spanish

d. the introduction of corn and potatoes from Europe to the Americas

e. the spread of smallpox from North America to Europe

20. What resulted from the Portuguese exploration of West Africa in the 1400s?

a. the Trans-Atlantic slave trade began.

b. the African societies died out.

c. African and Portuguese societies fought each other.

d. the Portuguese established permanent societies in Africa.

e. the Portuguese spread disease to Africa

21. The majority of slaves imported to the New World went to

a. the Carolinas

b. the Caribbean

c. Canada

d. Brazil

e. Spain

22.

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| ***It was as though the animals were ready to fight each other for any bit of air that they could grasp. The creatures looked up at me from beneath deck with eyes filled with sadness and fear as they were packed, one by one, into the hull. I was disgusted…*** |

The quote above is most likely describing:

1. Plantation slavery
2. The Amistad Incident
3. The Middle Passage
4. Debtors Prison
5. Prisoners of War during the Crusades

23. The three steps of the Triangular Trade are:

a. Gold from Spain, Slaves from Africa, Sugar from the Americas

b. Ivory from France, Slaves from Africa, Rum from the Americas

c. Weapons from Spain, Gold from Africa, Slaves from the Americas

d. Weapons from Europe, Slaves from Africa, Rum from the Americas

e. Gold from Europe, Slaves from Africa, Sugar from the Americas

24. All of the following are true of the Transatlantic Slave Trade EXCEPT:

a. Over 300,000 slaves were brought to the New World.

b. The majority of slaves went to South America & The Caribbean

c. It was formally ended in the 1800s

d. it was needed due to the poor health of Native Americans

e. It was stopped first in the United States.

25. Which of the following is true about the Ming Dynasty’s foreign policy?

a. They successfully took over various European countries.

b. They abandoned Confucianism for a more militant government belief system.

c. They established the tributary system.

d. They were isolated and did not interact with any other societies.

e. They began a long series of wars with the Muslim Empire.

26. How did the Ming Dynasty come to experience a “commercial revolution”?

a. Zeng He led a series of voyages that connected China to the larger world.

b. Europeans began taking over parts of China and forcing trade of silk.

c. The Chinese began planting sustainable crops and built permanent settlements.

d. Europeans cut off trade with China after imposing large taxes.

e. China began importing silk, textile, and porcelain from Europe.

27. In the nineteenth century, women’s use of bound feet (China), white face paint (Japan), and corsets (western Europe) are examples of which of the following?

a. Practices that inhibit female activities

b. The beauty of middle-class women

c. Fashions that spread worldwide

d. The middle class’s setting the fashion for all women

e. Women’s participation in the workforce

28. What was unusual about the Qing Dynasty in China?

a. They were ruled by foreigners known as the Manchus.

b. They abandoned the idea of the Mandate of Heaven

c. They shut down the Great Wall of China and embraced foreigners.

d. They ended trade with all Europeans.

e. They imposed heavy taxes that put a majority of Chinese in debt.

29. Which of the following is true about the Manchus after the mid-1600s?

a. They lived in a highly urbanized society in Manchuria

b. They rejected Confucianism and its rules

c. They founded the long-lasting Qing dynasty in China

d. They concentrated on creating an independent and productive peasant class.

e. They focused on domestic Manchu affairs and did not attempt to expand their territory.

30. All of the following occurred during the Qing dynasty except

a. Famine struck various areas.

b. Rulers banned intermarriage between Manchu and Chinese

c. Footbinding was outlawed.

d. Taxes were reduced to make up for economic problems.

e. Peace flourished and there was a revival of the arts.

31. Which event DID NOT contribute to the downfall of the Qing Dynasty?

a. Great Britain began trading with China for opium, causing widespread drug use in China.

d. China was forced to sign a treaty with Great Britain opening Hong Kong as a port.

c. Internal rebellions weakened the Qing government.

d. The last two emperors died and left a very young heir to the throne.

e. Europe took over a vast part of China and forced the Chinese into war.

32. What is a common characteristic between the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires?

a. They all rose due to a strong monarchy and fell because of peasant rebellions.

b. They were known as “gunpowder empires” because of their military and artillery innovations.

c. They all were ruled by an Islamic military leader.

d. All three had a weak executive branch with a series of officials.

e. They lacked resources to raise taxes and could not support the empire.

33. Which of the following best describes the Ottoman government structure?

a. Centralized authority provided by the sultan and ruled by the help of viziers.

b. A dictatorship ruled by viziers and oversaw by governors.

c. An oligarchy of viziers who answered to the caliph.

d. Sunni rulers who passed power to their sons.

e. An emperor who governed through provincial governors in provinces.

34. The capture of this city by Mehmet II was known as one of the greatest military conquests of the Ottoman State.

a. Constantinople

b. Jerusalem

c. Mecca

d. Medina

e. Vienna

35. The Ottoman military was able to grow powerful due to the presence of all of the following EXCEPT:

a. Christian-born janissaries who became paid soldiers from the Balkans.

b. Tank warfare that allowed them to combat rough terrain

c. Gunpowder that allowed the Ottomans to fire cannons and new forms of guns.

d. A capable army and navy that could move quickly.

e. Traditional cavalries, or men on horseback, that helped with ground fighting.

36.

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| ***Each religious group (Muslim included) was grouped into an administrative unit… there was one for Jews, another for Orthodox Christians, and so on. Both for religious and practical reasons, these were established and helped to keep the peace.*** |

The above quote is best describing which system in the Ottoman Empire?

1. Tributary system
2. Capitalulations system
3. Millet system
4. Harem system
5. Feudal system

37. Suleiman the Magnificent can be remembered for which of the following?

a. establishing long-lasting peace with Europe.

b. creating a system of laws that sultans followed for the remainder of the empire.

c. slaughtering mass amounts of Jews in the millet system.

d. attacking and declaring war on Rome.

e. ending trade with North Africa

38. Which of the following statements is true about both the Mughal and Ottoman Empires in the 16th century?

a. In each, the majority of the people were Muslims.

b. Each had a powerful navy that rivaled European navies

c. Each had developed an efficient administrative structure

d. Each enjoyed peaceful relations with neighboring states

e. Each gave little monetary support to artistic and cultural endeavors.

39. One key difference between the Ottoman Empire and the Tokugawa Shogunate in the early

nineteenth century was that

1. While the Ottoman Empire established Christianity as its state religion, the Tokugawa banned

Catholicism

1. The Tokugawa Shogunate governed over a decentralized, feudalistic system which the Ottomans were able to centralize and govern using a neo-Confucianism model
2. The Ottoman Empire was less interested in expansionism than the Tokugawa Shogunate
3. The Tokugawa emperor was more powerful than the Ottoman Sultan
4. The Tokugawa Shogunate was less influenced by other cultures than the Ottoman Empire

40. The term samurai describes men in feudal Japan who were most like the men in feudal Europe known as

a. lords of the manor

b. Catholic bishops

c. Serfs

d. Knights

e. Merchants

41. In Japan between 1603 and 1868, the most notable action taken by the Tokugawa Shogunate was the

a. military conquests of China

b. development of extensive trade networks in the Americas

c. formation of cultural links with Europe

d. close connections to China and the port of Hong Kong

e. Virtual isolation of the country from the outside world.

42. A valid generalization about early Japanese culture is that Japan

a. had a strong influence on the development of culture in Korea

b. did not create its own cultural masterpieces, like poetry or painting

c. spread Shinto throughout Asia

d. maintained a uniquely individual culture while borrowing form other cultures.

e. imported almost all of its cultural ideas from China, resulting in nearly identical cultures.

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| ***“We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, and they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”*** |

The ideas expressed in the quotation above are primarily based on the writings of

1. Niccolo Machiavelli
2. Charles Darwin
3. Charlemagne
4. Martin Luther
5. John Locke

44. Writers of the Enlightenment were primarily interested in

a. changing the relationship between people and their government

b. supporting the divine right theory

c. debating the role of church in society

d. promoting increased power for European monarchs

e. ending the influence of Muslims in the Ottoman Empire

45. The writers and philosophers of the Enlightenment believed the government decisions should be based on

a. fundamental religious beliefs

b. strict religious teachings

c. the concept of divine right of kings

d. laws of nature and reason

e. traditional values

46. What did Europe’s so-called Scientific Revolution accomplish?

a. It successfully promoted the geocentric theory.

b. It reconfirmed the teachings of Galen and Aristotle

c. It put into practice Descarte’s and Bacon’s revival of the scientific method.

d. It immediately swept away the Catholic Church’s authority over intellectual affairs.

e. It provided universal education for people of all classes.

47. Which statement reflects an argument of Enlightenment philosophers against the belief in divine right of kings?

a. God has chosen all government rulers

b. Independence is built by military might

c. A capitalist economic system is necessary for democracy

d. The power of the government is derived from the governed

e. Kings should not associate with a religious belief.

48. John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau would be most likely to support

a. a return to feudalism in Europe

b. a government ruled by a divine right monarchy

c. a society ruled by the Catholic church

d. a society in which the people choose the ruler

e. a society in which Muslims and Jews murder Catholics

49.

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| - Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains.  - Everyone has the natural right to life, liberty, and property  - Slavery, torture, and religious persecution are wrong |

During which period in European history would the ideas in these statements have been expressed?

1. Pax Romana
2. Pax Mongolia
3. Age of Exploration
4. Enlightenment
5. Age of Imperialism

50. Which statement best describes a change that occurred during both the Renaissance and the Enlightenment?

a. feudalism became the dominant political system

b. the use of reason and logic were discouraged

c. technology and science were considered unimportant

d. there was a surge in religious art

e. a new questioning spirit and attitude emerged

**Short Answer Questions:**

**Choose TWO of the following. Your response should be at least 7 sentences.**

1. What was the impact of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade?
2. What was the impact of European Exploration on both Europe and the Americas?
3. How did Suleiman of the Ottoman Empire earn his title of “The Magnificent”?
4. In what ways did the Enlightenment change how people in Europe thought?
5. What Enlightenment values do we see in our American government?

**Essay Choice #: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**Essay Choice #: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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